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GOV. SEWARD IN THE EAST.

JOURNEY OF GOV. SEWARD FROM RUSSIA TO PALESTINE.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.] We have been permitted to copy the following extracts from two letters lately received from Gov. Seward:

On Board the Mah Brooks, Mediterranean Sea, Sep. 17, '58. As no steamboat would serve me for a fortnight, and I would not so near relinquish a sight of the Holy Land, I took passage yesterday, together with an English officer and my courier, on board this vessel—a fruit-boat belonging to Jaffa, the ancient Joppa. It is a cruise like my voyage to Labrador, but attended with much greater privations and inconveniences. The ship is a schooner of about 20 tons, her name *The Bleat*, is her only good trait. There is the captain and seven seamen, all Roman Catholic Christian Arabs, speaking the Arabic language only. They prove themselves to be not Mussulmen, but Christians, by having a cross on their rosaries, but in all else they are as veritable Arabs as the followers of Islam could require.

SATURDAY, 18th. Still on board the Mah Brooks. Ulysses in the *Odyssey* laments that as he had made no vows and had no victims slain, Fate long withheld a favoring gale. But we, though equally impious, have had fair winds. On the first day we made our exit from the harbor of Alexandria, which is rendered very dangerous by rocks and breakers. We passed the island of Pharos, and for many miles more the coast is marked with the ruins of the forts and other defenses built by the French in Bonaparte's memorable campaign of 1804. We passed through the Bay of Aboukir, the scene of the memorable battle of that name. Yesterday morning we lost sight of Alexandria and its light-houses, and in the evening we passed Rosetta, an important seaport in the Delta. This morning, the third day of our voyage, we looked out upon a coast indented with hills and thronged with many ships. Soon Damietta, which is at the eastern mouth of the Nile, appeared in view. The coast is low and sandy, the mouth of the river unseen, but the crowd of shipping indicating a great seaport. We are creeping from that port towards Jaffa, having probably taken leave of Africa forever. The English and French have contested for supremacy often on its coasts, as Greeks and Persians, Romans and Carthaginians did—but I am sure that Africa will never fall under, or permit European sway. Neither its sandy coast, nor its peculiar, half savage people, will ever admit of European habitations under the sway of Europeans.

On Board the Mah Brooks, Sunday, 19th. Light breezes, but fair all night; stars multiplied, large and more brilliant than I ever saw. The "milky way," an irregular white fleece stretching quite across the heavens. The habitual temper of the east is patience, and indifference to natural developments. This is the third day of our voyage, the beginning of the fourth. "Joppa to-morrow," inquired I, of the Captain, an Arabic Christian. "Il sha Allah," he said, "If God please." We see no land. These primitive sailors carry no compass, take no observation, keep no reckoning, but steer by land-marks when the coast is visible, and by sun, moon and stars when out at sea. We have seen no land since we passed Damietta, but we know by the rate at which we have sailed that we are still off the African coast. If we are fortunate, the first land that we shall look upon will be in Syria, Palestine, the high hills that overlook Gaza, and stretch behind Ashdod.

JERUSALEM, Sept. 25, 1859.

I have mentioned already one monastery or more in the Holy Land. The early European Christians conceived that there was great merit in visiting, by way of pilgrimage, the scenes of the sufferings of the Savior, but they found the whole country in the hands of ferocious and savage enemies to the religion of the Cross. Travel could not be safely performed there; nor could entertainment be found. European strangers and religious men founded monasteries everywhere—often strongly fortified—as places of safety for the pilgrims, and of hospitality, and these yet remain. They are Catholic, Greek, Protestant, Greek, Armenian and Abyssinian; and, inasmuch as the dangers of travel still remain in large districts, and there are few taverns for the accommodation of Europeans, they are the resort of the traveler of the present day.

But Palestine in its social condition presents other and more reliable monuments of the same character. You see a party of Syrians or Arabs at rest in their camp, or on their march, and you have exactly before you the rest of the progress of a party of persons in the same country two thousand years ago. Patriarchs, women, children, maidens, amid swarms of camels, asses and goats. Loathsome lepers meet you as you enter or depart from the gates of the city, begging bread, but there is no divine person here now to heal them. The blind, the lame, the epileptic, are always in your way, soliciting relief. Medical aid, or medicine that will afford relief is expected by the sick at the hands of any person of condition who passes by. You see two intimate friends meet or depart. They cover each other with kisses. You see a party at dinner or supper. There is one dish, which always is liquid. Each eats by dipping a sop into the common dish. So you see how rational and probable are the histories of the betrayal of our Lord by Judas.

But I must on with my Journal. We left the good monks of Kamalah at five o'clock on Thursday morning, and through inconceivably crooked and narrow pathways, emerged upon the plain of Sharon. An hour or two sufficed to bring us into the mountains of Judea, which separate that plain from the valley of Jordan and the Dead Sea. The ascent is steep, the mountains are a mass or system irregular and almost unrelieved by valleys. In fact, all of Palestine, including the site of Jerusalem and the scenes of Scripture history, consists of these mountains, except the beautiful plain of Sharon, which lies between them and the Mediterranean Sea. Ten weary hours we toiled in making our way up these mountains to find the Holy City. Reaching the summit of one, we descended it only to ascend another still higher, and the roads often sharp, steep, stone stairways, which only a trained animal can ascend or descend safely. Nor have you ever seen any such mountain scene: Gardens, fields, trees, plants and shrubs disappear, chalky rocks lie heaped on heaps, no house or habitation of man or beast, no verdure, except here and there a tuft of brown dead bushes or grass, withered for want of water or spade—no sign of life, except here and there a shepherd, armed with his reed, and his dog, and his flock of sheep and goats, which extract some juices from the roots of this dwindled and stunted vegetation. Then once in a long way we find a ravine where water is detained during the dry season, and here are small fields and gardens, but the general and almost exclusive aspect of the scene is one of desert and desolation.

We found a ruined village on a high eminence, bearing the name of *Latroum*. The legends of the Christians say that it took its name from the fact that it was the home of the malefactor who suffered death with the Savior, and was pardoned by him on the cross. Further on I descended into the valley of Jeremiah, which is held to have been the birth-place of the prophet who most touchingly struck the chords of the hearts of his earnest and devout countrymen. Descending the next mountain I found caves and seemingly tombs in a hamlet which contains perhaps half a dozen families, but the ruins of many habitations. This is the village of Kamatha, the birth-place of Samuel, and the place where he received the sublime call to it of God, and I almost fancied that I stood over the cave of the witch of Endor, when she called up the dead at the entreaty of Saul. I walked through the brook, now all dried up, where David took the five pebbles to supply the sling with which he conquered the Giant of the Philistines. I did not refuse to believe when they told me I

was now in the valley where Abraham dwelt with his family and flocks, and now on the summit of the mountain where the sun was stopped in its course at the command of Joshua to prolong the battle which was to result in the victory of the people of Israel.

It was a weary journey through a sad and mournful land, relieved by an occasional rest under the shade of a rock or of a solitary olive tree, for Jerusalem seemed to be a myth—ever promised but unattainable—when we reached at last, at 4 o'clock, the summit of a hill higher than all that we had passed, and right before me on the rocky plain, at the distance of a mile, stood the Holy City. It was not the ancient Jerusalem, not a vast metropolis, not even a medieval city like Rome, but a modern built town of small circuit, inclosed with a graceful military wall, and surmounted with a citadel, towers, steeples, and monuments beautiful to look upon, but disappointing all the conceits I had formed in regard to its aspects.

JERUSALEM, Sept. 26, 1859.

On Saturday morning (24th) we had coffee and eggs at our hotel at 4 o'clock, and, after vigorous activity had been exhausted, we mounted for an excursion into the eastern part of Palestine. A Cavalry is an officer of the Turkish army, armed, and bearing a silver stick, assigned to any Consul or other favored person by the Government, for his protection, and to assure his safety on the highways. Behold our military array as we passed through the Damascus gate of Jerusalem at sunrise. Two Cavalries commanding the faithful, with their asses, horses and loaded camels, to turn to the right or left, or to halt until we passed, which they obeyed, while they wondered who they were that were thus honored by the Sultan; a muleteer with his mules loaded with the provisions for the journey—a boy with a donkey equally loaded, and bearing our double-barrelled rifle—my courier, my companions and myself; and then in the rear six marines of the United States Navy, armed with short swords and revolvers. The Turkish gate of Jerusalem opened promptly for the procession. The Turkish guard were already under drill on the plain, and a bugle-blast that went forth from the height of Mount Zion was responded to in exquisite echo by another Turkish bugle amid the tombs of the ancient kings of Jerusalem. Nearly four thousand years old is Jerusalem. She has seen many days of triumph and of glory, and has endured many long seasons of humiliations and disgrace. But none that were more cheerless than her present degradation, it seems to me—trodden to the earth by the fierce Arab of the desert, while the outside world respects only her past, and is indifferent to the future.

We made our way around the southeastern corner of the walls, and then turned to the westward and descended Mount Moriah by a winding camel-road, having the Mosque of Omar, which stands on the site of the ancient Temple, and the Beautiful Gate, directly at our side. We descended into the Valley of Jehoshaphat, and crossed the brook Kedron. We could see before us its winding course underneath the tombs of hundreds of generations, until it reaches the Pool of Siloam, now not only without healing waters, but almost without water at all. We rose on the southern side of Kedron, and stood upon the declivity looking over the wall into the Garden of Gethsemane, with its few relics of olive trees, and, after a pause for the contemplation of the scene, I resumed my way, and ascended the Mount of Olives.

The side of the Mount of Olives is an easy grade, and it towers so high as to overlook the Mount Moriah and most of the city. Olive trees grace the declivity, and "the site of the Transfiguration" is now covered with a monastery. The features of the country around the Holy City are bold and distinct. I wondered, as I looked down into the vale of Gethsemane or Tophet, that I had not recognized these scenes without a guide. The hillsides are covered with tombs of every age and every nation, from those closed yesterday until you get back to the period of early antiquity. Indeed those who live at Jerusalem speak as if antiquity was only of yesterday. Centuries of history are brought into near review by the habit of studying antiquities with the aid of tradition. I was roused from meditations on the perverseness of man, which always rejects instructions the most benevolent, and persecutes most bitterly those who come to avert its evils, by finding that I had quite lost sight of the Holy City, and was pursuing my way along a rough road towards Bethany, the village of Mary and Martha and Lazarus. An hour and a half brought us to

that interesting place, which is situated on the eastern declivity of Mount Olivet, looking down into a dark, deep ravine. I had already seen in the distance the Dead Sea, which was twenty-seven miles distant—now the intervening mountains closed the prospect suddenly. Bethany is a ruin. Some twenty dilapidated houses are occupied by Bedouin Arabs. Nothing of culture or comfort was seen—only a tomb and a burying-ground around it showed any accord with the existing habits of society. Here the Sheikh, or chief of the tribe of Bedouins who possess the land below Jerusalem and the Dead Sea, joined us on horseback, with five of his mounted and armed men, and with this force we proceeded down one mountain, up another, by the most intolerable road ever traveled, all day long—seeing no fields, no houses, and man, no trees, nothing but barren rocks with dried tufts of grass and shrubs, until, at a depth of 2,500 feet below the level of Jerusalem, I stood on the beach of the Dead Sea, near to where it receives the waters of Jordan. On its eastern side the mountain rises as abruptly as on its western shore. The western shore was Judea, the eastern the land of Moab. The western shore the land of Canaan, the eastern the land always of savage enemies.

The sun was shining brightly upon the mysterious lake, but a wholesome and genial breeze came from its surface, and it looked for all the world like Cayuga or Seneca Lake. But its waters were acid and bitter to the taste, and painful to the touch. Two absolutely naked Arabs were carrying skins of the Dead Sea water to some cabins of theirs in the rocks, and they were the only human beings whom I saw during the whole day, from Bethany to the Dead Sea.

The sailors bathed in the lake and found its waters buoyant. The Land of Moab was as desolate as the land of Judea; its mountains even higher. We gathered together at our camp at about 10 o'clock, and rode across the dry, sandy, desolate white plain, two hours, until we found ourselves in front of long rows of trees and shrubbery refreshing to the sight, and heard the rushing of waters beneath them. Following the path along this pleasant shade, we came to a place where the banks were low, and we all rushed incontinently into the River Jordan. It was the only running stream we had seen in Judea, and it was the second place where we found water for our animals in our whole march. I thought it both natural and inevitable that the inhabitants of Syria should deem their only river a sacred one. We drank of its waters—we bathed in them—we felt that they were not only refreshing, but healing. But the Jordan, like Jerusalem, is a mourner. We could see the valley through which it flowed for many miles—flat interval land, covered with white sands.

At 2 o'clock in the morning the Sheikh called us up, we mounted and proceeded on our way backward toward Jerusalem by starlight, up and down all kinds of stair-cases. The sun rose and the day's heat began before we reached the Mount of Olives. At 11 we entered Jerusalem, after a ride of twenty-one hours out of twenty-eight in the saddle.

LAWS OF THE LAST SESSION.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

Declaring certain things to be property, specifying the owner thereof, defining the mode for recovering the same, and providing for redress of any grievances that may arise from proceedings under this act.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That any person who has inclosed, or may hereafter inclose, a portion or portions of unclaimed government land, or caused it to be done at his expense, or has purchased, or may hereafter purchase, such inclosure; or erected, caused to be erected, any building or buildings, or other improvement thereon, or may hereafter do so, is hereby declared to be the lawful owner of the claim to the possession of such inclosed land, and the lawful owner of the improvements thereon, and thereunto appertaining; and he shall be deemed and held in all legal proceedings, and in all rights and duties pertaining or relating to the aforesaid property.

Sec. 2. The owner of any property specified in the foregoing section, is hereby authorized, in order to recover possession thereof, to request, without process from any court or officer thereof, any constable, sheriff, or any deputy of either of said officers, to proceed forthwith to remove any person, or persons, who have unlawfully or forcibly taken possession of said property, or to remove any tenant thereon or therefrom, who said tenant fails or refuses to fulfill any of the terms of his contract with the owner, or when the lease of said tenant has expired, or when said tenant is wasting or otherwise damaging the aforesaid property, or when said tenant has unduly sold property or any part thereof, contrary to the contract or against the expressed will of the owner, or when said tenant shall use said property or any part thereof, for any unlawful or disorderly purpose, or purpose not specified in the contract

and the aforesaid constable or sheriff, or a deputy of either, is hereby required and empowered to take at least two persons with him, and to proceed and use such course and resources as shall be requisite to remove the aforesaid person, and his effects, in unlawful and forcible possession; or to remove any tenant and his effects when in possession as hereinbefore specified, and place the owner in full and peaceable possession of his property. Any sheriff or other officer refusing to discharge the duties as required in this section, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. Should any person, in unlawful or violent possession of property as aforesaid, or any tenant deem himself aggrieved by the action under this act of any owner of property, or of any constable, sheriff, or deputy of either, any court having jurisdiction is hereby required and empowered to hear and adjudicate the complaint of the aforesaid person or tenant.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
President of the Council.
JOHN TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved Jan. 20, 1860.
A. CUMMINS,
Governor of Utah Territory.

AN ACT

In relation to the Penitentiary.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That the office of warden, "Inspectors of Penitentiary," created by "an act in relation to the Penitentiary," approved Jan. 16, 1859, shall hereafter be styled, "Board of Directors of the Utah Penitentiary."

Sec. 2. The Penitentiary shall be under the control of a board of three directors, who shall be elected by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly, and whose term of office shall be one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Said directors shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, qualify, by giving bonds with security to the people of the Territory of Utah, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars each, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their office, to be approved by, and filed with, the auditor of public accounts, and the same may be increased, when in the auditor's judgment the public good requires it.

Sec. 3. There shall be elected annually, by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly, a warden, whose term of office shall be one year, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and who shall qualify, by taking and subscribing an oath to faithfully perform the duties of his office according to law, and give bonds in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, as a security for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 4. The directors shall appoint one of their number president of the board, a majority of whom shall form a quorum for business; they shall appoint a clerk, overseers, guards, and all other necessary officers for the Penitentiary, not exceeding in number five, and all persons so appointed shall be required by the directors to give bonds, with security, to the people of the Territory of Utah, which bonds shall be approved by, and filed with, the auditor of public accounts.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the directors to visit the Penitentiary as often as they may deem it necessary, to examine and inquire into all matters connected with the Penitentiary, and discipline thereof; and to give necessary directions to the warden relative to all matters pertaining thereto; and may require the convicts, who may hereafter be convicted, to labor outside the wall, on any public or private works; and who may be employed, cause that they be well secured and properly guarded.

Sec. 6. The directors shall at all times have free access to all parts of the Penitentiary, and may inspect all books, papers, documents, communications and correspondence pertaining thereto.

Sec. 7. The directors shall annually report to the Legislative Assembly during the first week of its session, the condition of the Penitentiary, the number of convicts, their condition; also what and how long they were sentenced, specifying how many are territorial, the fiscal affairs, and all the avails arising from the labor of convicts, and an approximate estimate of the means necessary to defray expenses for the ensuing year.

Sec. 8. The warden shall receive and keep all persons duly committed, and not allow them to hold conversation with any person, except in his, or the presence of some other officer in charge, and see that the sentence of each prisoner is properly executed, and that they be diligently employed at the labor assigned them.

Sec. 9. No convict shall be convicted of any crime, or violence or resistance to any officer in charge, or do violence to any other convict, attempt to do injury to the buildings or appurtenances thereto belonging; attempt to escape, resist or disobey any lawful commands, the officers shall defend themselves, enforce the observance of discipline necessary to secure the persons of officers, and prevent any such aggression, or escape of any prisoner; and may punish them at discretion for their misconduct in such manner as shall be prescribed by the board of directors.

Sec. 10. Whenever any convict shall be legally discharged, the warden may, by the consent of the directors, furnish for said convict clothing, not exceeding in value fifty dollars, and money, not exceeding thirty dollars, as may be determined by the board of directors, and consistent with the emergency of the case.

Sec. 11. No person shall communicate or deliver to any prisoner any writing, message or package, without the inspection and approval of the warden; and any person so offending, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment, not exceeding six months, or by fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, recoverable before any court having jurisdiction.

Sec. 12. Male and female prisoners shall not be kept in the same room, and females shall be under the supervision of a suitable matron.

Sec. 13. Whenever any prisoner escapes from custody, the warden shall use all due diligence for his apprehension, and for this purpose, may, under the instruction of the directors, offer a reward for his arrest and delivery to the warden of the Penitentiary.

Sec. 14. In case any contagious disease break out among the convicts, or in case of fire, or other casualty from which danger may be apprehended, the warden may remove the convicts to some safe and convenient place, there to remain in his charge until said danger is past.

Sec. 15. No spirituous or fermented liquors shall be brought into the Penitentiary, for the use of any prisoner, unless prescribed for his health by a physician, in which case he shall specify in writing to the warden, the quantity and quality of the liquor to be furnished.

Sec. 16. The warden shall have power to use and be used, defend and be defended, his official capacity, in all courts of law and equity; to direct all persons employed as overseers, guards, assistants, and all minor officers, and by the consent of the directors, to appoint a deputy, for whose official acts he is responsible.

Sec. 17. The clerk shall be clerk for the warden and directors, and shall record all precepts by which persons are committed, and keep a register of each convict, his name, age, place of birth, particularly describing his person and former occupation, and shall record the time for which he was sentenced, and all contracts and business matters deemed essential by the directors.

Sec. 18. Whenever an attempt is made, or about to be made, to release any convict belonging to the Penitentiary, or to commit any unlawful act upon any person or premises thereto appertaining, any officer thereof is authorized to summon a sufficient posse for the most summary manner, to repair forthwith to the place where such danger is apprehended, for the purpose of repelling such contemplated invasion. Any person refusing or neglecting to obey said summons, or any lawful commands of the officer in charge, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned, not exceeding six months, or fined, not exceeding one hundred dollars, without court having jurisdiction.

Sec. 19. The auditor of public accounts is hereby authorized to issue warrants on the territorial treasury for the relief of the warden, his deputy, or other persons employed in penitentiary services; also for tools, clothing, furniture, and all other necessary supplies to the amount which may be ordered by the directors, payable out of any moneys in the treasury appropriated for penitentiary purposes; provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to justify issuing warrants for official services of the directors.

Sec. 20. All laws and parts of laws conflicting with this act, are hereby repealed.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
President of the Council.
JOHN TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved Jan. 20, 1860.
A. CUMMINS,
Governor of Utah Territory.

AN ACT

Repealing certain acts and appropriating money to locate and open a road from Great Salt Lake City, to the Valley of the Weber.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That an act entitled "an act for the improvement of Big Canyon on Great Salt Lake," approved February 16th, 1859; and also an act entitled "an act to incorporate Big Canyon Road Company," approved January 19th, 1859, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The Territorial or State Road Commissioner is hereby authorized and required to locate a road on the most feasible route from Great Salt Lake City, by way of Big Canyon Creek, to the Valley of the Weber, and the most feasible route to Bridger, and to open the same by contracting with persons to the best interests of the Territory, for the completion thereof by the first day of December next, and to report his doings, under this act, to the Legislative Assembly during the first week of its next annual session.

Sec. 3. The sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Territorial Treasury for the purposes specified in this act, and the auditor of public accounts shall issue his warrants upon the drafts of the Territorial or State Road Commissioner for any amount not exceeding the sum herein appropriated.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
President of the Council.
JOHN TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved January 20, 1860.
A. CUMMINS,
Governor of Utah Territory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Guns were invented by Swartz, a German, about the year 1378, and brought into use by the Venetians in 1392. Cannons were invented at an anterior date; they were first used at the battle of Crécy in 1346. In England they were first used at the siege of Berwick in 1403. It was not until 1544, however, that they were cast in England. They were used on board of ships by the Venetians, in 1535, and were in use among the Turks about the same time. An artillery company was instituted in England for weekly exercise in the year 1510.

Protestant churches of worship in Paris have multiplied of late. We notice that a recent Saturday issue of Gallieni's Messenger contains eight different advertisements of divine services, which were to take place on Sunday, viz.: at Rev. A. Gurney's English Church, the Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Chapel, Congregational Worship, Church of England, English Church (Rue d'Aguesseau), American Episcopal Church, and the American Chapel.

STONE-CUTTING MACHINE.—"We have just seen in operation," says the *Journal de l'Asie*, "an ingenious machine for cutting stones, invented by a clockmaker, of Fessieux, in this department—M. Jean Marie. This machine hews, sculpts and carves the hardest stones with remarkable precision. The bed on which the stone to be worked is laid, runs on iron rails, backwards and forwards, as may be required.

There have been found in England, in rocks which were deposited long before the creation of man, a frog's bones of such size as to indicate clearly that the animal, when alive, must have weighed from 900 to 1500 pounds.